and there was also wanted, in place of an insane straight-out-to-sea wind, a gentle breeze, moving in a circle, such as might carry

THE AERIAL ADVERTISEMENT round and round the city of New York, and then take it southward towards Reading, Penusylvania, to give the intrepid Donaldson a chance to say vale, vale to his rural admirers. It is much to be rejoiced over that there was no one loolish enough to suggest sending off this great balloon in the wind that prevailed. It would certainly have been blown out seaward and people might never have a chance of gazing on it again. It might have

BLOWN OVER TO EUROPE; and Heaven knows the consequences if it struck against the trosty nightcap of Mont Blanc, or the cross of St. Peter's, or the Column of July in the Place de Bastile.

He who fights and runs away May live to fight another day.

This balloon, it is a happiness to tell, started on no suicidal journey yesterday. Discretion overruled the other elements of valor, and the bailoon survives.

It was one-fourth inflated when Mr. Donaldson experimented on the rip line, a peculiar contrivance for tearing a rent in the cloth without using a jack knife, and giving tree scope to the gas to mingle with the outside atmosphere. The

PLOUNDERING GASBAG heaved a gigantic sigh when Donaldson pulled his rip line, and then, in a series of sighs, it collapsed and perished, and when the curious multitude entered the grounds to see what had happened it lay empty and lifeless on the green sward. Some laborers were digging a trench close by just about this time, and a simple stranger present was impeiled to inquire if that were the grave of the

prostrate monster. DISAPPOINTED CROWDS. Great crowds came towards the Capitoline Grounds throughout the day, and several thousands at fifty cents a head entered therein and gazed sadly on the wreck spread on the ground. Towards evening, at the hour announced for the cension, little boys dotted the top of the wooden fence and the trees around the enclosure. On the ontside there was a large economical assemblage that had carefully weighed the purchasing power of fifty cents and concluded to see the sight for

of fifty cents and concluded to see the sight for nothing. Professor Wise was inside the ropes in the aiternoon. He was an object of much curiosity, especially on the part of the scientific portion of the spectators. Science was largely represented, and every scientist had a different theory about currents of

AIR AND AEROSTATION.

The cloth of the balloon as it lay on the ground looked and smelled like an old sail. It was ripped in two places, and over one of these a man, sitting on a bag of sand, was lessurely engaged in sewing a patch. He said he had stitched in sixty spots over the surface of the balloon and that there could hardly be any more occasion for the exercise of his needle.

Processor Wise said :- "The management of this Processor Wise said:—"The management of this thing was taken out of my hands. They have not done as I wanted. In place of New York mills they substituted the Orchard brand of musin. The varnishing is not properly done. The balloon weighs four times more than one made of silk. I don't want that car and all that truck you see don't want that car and all that truck you see there in the tent. The boat is all I care to use, but that too is not constructed the way I wanted.

there in the tent. The boat is all I care to use, but that too is not constructed the way I wanted. When I go up I shall cut away that deck they have put there. Everything has been done contrary to my directions. I desired to have the balloon kept until ready for inflation in the ship house of the Brookiun Navy Yard, where it would be protected from the weather. In place of that it has been kept out under the rain, the water has lodged on it in pools and spoiled the cloth."

INEXYERIENCED BUILDERS.

A gentleman named Stiner, who was busy around the scene, observed—"The men who were engaged to manage the building of the balloon had no experience in such matters. The varnish was daubed and not laid on with the necessary evenness. The varnishing of a balloon requires as nice treatment as the varnishing of a piece of furniture." He believed the balloon would not sustain itself forty-eight hours; that it would be suicidal for Professor Wise to make the attempt, and urged him not to do it. The bag had accumulated considerable filth and sand on its adhesive surface, and might weigh in the neighborhood of three and a half tons. The varnish of the balloon was found to rub off easily with the chaing of the rope netting. The cloth appeared liable to tear in all directions, like limitation of parchment if once rent. The heaviness of the material and the likelihood of its allowing the gas to escape through the distended pores when expansion took place formed the subject of serious comment in several groups.

THE TENT.
The tent wherein all the furnishing of the baloon The tent wherein all the furnishing of the baloon was contained reminded one of an agricultural fair in the West, where every man's contribution is duly labelled with his address and business. Here there was a large crowd all day. They gazed and gazed at the lifeboat and the car and the scientific instruments for hours, and they carried away with them the names and addresses of the people who retail canned sausage, manilla rope, maple furniture, water barriers, sky lanterns, &c. The navigator, Mr. Lunt, who has charge of the lireboat, said his appetite was good. He was asked if he leit anything like a man who was going to be hanged, and he replied no, nor did he feel like a man who was going to be hanged, and he replied no, nor did he feel like a man who was going to be contempt for the balloon, and said the great point in the whole enterprize was the lifeboat. He should show that he was able to cross to Europe in that if he only got a chance.

The balloon will be gaivanized into life again in a few days, and perhaps by Friday the weather will permit of its going abroad from the United States of America into the unexplored lastnesses of New Jersey.

A few days like yesterday would help to make

permit of its soing abroad from the United States of America into the unexplored fastnesses of New Jersey.

A few days like yesterday would help to make this balloon as valuable as a silver mine. It is a pity it should be going away so soon, for thousands of the country people of Long Island are drawing out their savings to see it. Professor Donaidson is undecided what attitude to assume when he ascends this time. He may possibly go up by a book fastened in his nose, a flour barrel around his waist, a pail of water on his head and a keg of lager between his toes.

PROFESSOR WISE ON THE FIZZLE.

Professor Wise returned to his rooms in this city at hall-past seven last evening, and was met by a representative of the HERALD desirous of teeling his scientific pulse. He looked careworn and dejected, but his temper was unrufied. "When will the attempt be renewed to inflate the balloon, Professor "Inquired the reporter.

"To-morrow morning at six o'clock," he replied.
"At least so they tell me."

REPORTER—Who will superintend the inflation?"
Professor WISE—Mr. Steiner, I understand.

REPORTER—Indeed! How is that possible 7 Mr. Steiner has gone home to Albany this evening, and he has informed me that he will not return until sent for.

Professor WISE—I was not aware of that. Then,

he has informed me that he will not return until sent for.

Professor Wise—I was not aware of that. Then, turning to his son, Mr. Charles Wise, "How is that, Charles; did you know that Steiner had left?

CHARLES WISE—Oh, yes! He left only a short time ago. He says they do not intend to resume operations before Friday.

Professor Wise—Humph!

REPORTER—Well, Professor, how long shall you hold yourself in readiness to make the ascension, provided the balloon is patched up and filled?

Professor Wise—Not beyond this week. If there is no balloon for me by Friday or Satarday I shall consider myself absolved from the present undertaking. There was something said about getting up another balloon, by one of the Goodsells, but I told them I wanted no more of their experiments;

I've had enough.

WHERE'S THAT BALLOON?

The Voyage to Europe
Vague.

WRONG KIND OF WIND IN THE WAY.

Danger of Being Blown Out to Sea.

Professor Wise and the Aerial Advertisement.

There was no balloon ascension yesterday at the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, and the voyage to Europe aerially is still an untried experiment. The wind was in the way. The balloon was in the word, sand ordered purposely by the Westher Bureau to carry the gallant aeronauts over to Hyde Park, London. It was the wrong sort of wend, however, and the wrong sort of weath of way. When the word was the way the gallant aeronauts over to Hyde Park, London. It was the wrong sort of weath of way. When the way being of the way the gallant aeronauts over to Hyde Park, London. It was the wrong sort of weath of way. When the way was wanted was a clear day, without a feet of vapor on the cerulean vanit that bends above us, and ordered was as wanted was a clear day, without a feet of vapor on the cerulean vanit that bends above us, and the wrong sort of weath or way. What was wanted was a clear day, without a feet of vapor on the cerulean vanit that bends above us, and ordered was also wanted, in piace of an insane straight-out-to-sea wind, a gentle breeze, moving straight-out-to-sea wind, a gentle breeze, moving as the capture of collapse, our representation in sane and the recover and the straight-out-to-sea wind, a gentle breeze, moving as the capture of collapse, our representation in sane and there was also wanted, in piace of an insane straight-out-to-sea wind, a gentle breeze, moving as the capture of collapse, our representation of the construction has the fault in the assumption as failure the fault is not intercompation between the possible of the time the construction has been done to have expense at the possible risk of life. If warned the sance the possible risk of life. It warned the sance the possible risk of the the construction has been done to have expense at the possible risk of the time to insure the fault is not intercompating the casterial o

ns ashore.

Promising that this modest request should be attended to, in case the great wind bag should ever recover from its state of collapse, our representative bade the down-hearted aeronaut good

#### LOWE ON BALLCONING.

His Views on the Transatlantic Voyage-Opinion of Professor Wist-How to Succeed and How Not to Succeed-Air Navigation in General-The Greatest Voyage on Record.

A HERALD reporter has had an interview with Professor T. S. C. Lowe, the great aeronaut, with the following results:-REPORTER-Professor, I suppose you are familiar

with the preparations now being made for the transatiantic balloon voyage?

Professor Lowe-Somewhat; but my limited time has prevented me from investigating the matter very closely.

REPORTER-What do you think of the ability of the acconauts—Professor Wise in particular?
Professor Lown—I consider Professor Wise as theoretical rather than practical. I think he can sail a balloon much better than he can construct one. There are many who are able to navigate the ocean and yet cannot build a ship wherewith to do it. As for THE OTHER AEBONAUT

## I know but little of him.

REPORTER-Do you not think their apparatus is properly constructed and of the right materials?

Professor Lowe—I know nothing of it, excepting from the descriptions I have read. From these I should suppose that sufficient attention had not been paid to the securing of a coat Impervious to gas. The network, I also think, is constructed of unsuitable material. As for the material of the balloon proper, that should have been silk, but I suppose it would be difficult to obtain the right quality in the necessary quantity. In addition to this, it would have greatly increased the cost. For a lew voyages, good musiin would be lar preferable to poor

the one you constructed in 1859 for a like voyage? Processor Lowe-Except in material and construction, it is almost an exact imitation, although somewhat smaller.

REPORTER-Do you consider this balloon too

TOO LARGE A BALLOON. Professor Lowe-No. On the contrary it is far too large. With the knowledge I have gained since that time—by the great experience I had in the war and otherwise—I should not build a balloon of more than 100,000 cubic feet capacity, exactly one-sixth the capacity of this. of silk and properly coated, such a balloon would float for three or four months, and, filled with pure hydrogen, would carry more safety apparatus and possess more boat capacity than this balloon or the one I originally built for

the same purpose. REPORTER-Of course you believe in the theory of the eastern current, and that a balloon can float across the Atlantic ?

latitudes 32 deg. and 46 deg. has always shown that at all seasons the upper currents move to-wards the east, varying from southeast to northeast, according to the season of the year, and with the proper machinery there would be no difficulty in landing on the other side somewhere; but

the proper machinery there would be no difficulty in landing on the other side somewhere; but you could never calculate your landing place within 2,000 miles of any particular point. You must bear in mind that my object in balloon voyages across the ocean was not to establish a system of travel in that manner, but to convey news across rapidly, and then use the land telegraph for the purchase or sale of stocks and goods several days in advance of the regular steamers. Speculators would have paid large sums for such service. Cyrus W. Field, however, spoiled my until this direction by successfully laying the Atlantic cable, and thereby conferring a more lasting blessing upon humanity than I could ever have done with millions of balloons.

Reporter—Do you not think that balloons will come into general use for trans-Atlantic voyages, in case Mr. Wise is successful?

Professor Lowe—Not a bit of it. Aerial voyages will never come into general use, except for the purposes of making observations, in peace and war, and in getting out of a tight place in case of a siege, as was the case at Paris in the late war. They will be used for pleasure excursions and occasionally for sensations, like that of Wise's.

Reporter—What do you think of the dangers attending the voyage generally?

Professor Lowe—I consider the danger much less than most people. If the aeronauts appreciate the power which the wind will have upon such an immense surface and provide cables of sufficient strength attached to anchors and water drags, in order to stop the balloon before coming on to the earth, or if, coming down upon the water, they can stop the balloon with the boat head on to the sea, and detaching it instantly before it surges and sways about too much, then, I should say, there was but a small amount of danger.

Reporter—Do you think the benefits which will accrue to science and otherwise will compensate for the risk of high in the enterprise?

Lowe's philosophy.

Professor Lowe—Certainly, nothing more simple or easy. There must be but one

water?
Professor Lowe—Certainly, nothing more simple or easy. There must be but one connection to be severed, and that must be cut instantly on touch-

or easy. There must be but one connection to be severed, and that must be cut instantly on touching the water.

Lowe's reminiscences.

Reporter—will not the balloon, coming down from a great height, descend with fearful velocity? Professor Lowe—Not at all. The descent of the balloon can be regulated with exact precision, and the coming down be as gradual as wished.

Reporter—In case an accident should happen, such as the bursting of the balloon?

Professor Lowe—There is still no danger. The moment the cannas has severed it falls down and forms a paracintte. I once saw an exploded balloon sail for fitteen miles and effect a sate landing. In the army, I remember once a similar accident happened to Fitz-John Porter, who made an ascension, and, becoming alarmed, held on to the valve-rope until every particle of gas was exhausted, and the folds of the silk formed a parachute, which bore him safely to the earth.

Reporter—what amount of ballast should a large balloon carry?

Friofessor Lowe—One similar to Wise's ought not to ascend with less than five tons ballast.

Reporter—What was the carrying power of your great balloon?

MONSTRUE.

operations before Friday.

Professor Wisz—Humph!

REPORTER—Well, Professor, how long shall you hold yourself in readiness to make the ascension, provided the balloon is patched up and filled?

Professor Wisz—Not beyond this week. If there is no balloon for me by Friday or Saturday I shall consider myself absolved from the present undertaking. There was something said about getting up another balloon, by one of the Goodsells, but I told them I wanted no more of their experiments; I ve had enough.

REPORTER—What was the carrying power of your great balloon?

MONSTROUS.

Professor Lowz—My monster balloon, the City of New York, bad a capacity of over 722,000 feet and was capable of raising 22% tons, the gas employed alone weighing over 2% tons. Its envelope power of resistance, when new, was 100 tons. This monster was designed to cross the ocean by the eastern current, and was to have been employed in the manner I have spoken of. The reason for constructing a balloon of such size was not sufficient to render the envelope impersion to its surface, as the coating used at that day was not sufficient to render the envelope impersion to the desired degree. On account of its immense size many whom I could name the experimental voyage provided they furnished an air ship that could get itself off the ground. I d.d not agree and shall not consent to participate

delphia and inflated it, and so it made a success-inl voyage with four passengers and a carrying weight of ten tons. The voices of the croakers were completely silenced. This experimental voyage was made on June 28, 1860, the day of the Great Eastern's arrival at New York. A till ac-count of it appeared in a near date of the Phila-delphia Progress.

nia Inquirer.
PORTER—You have made a great number of ascensions, have you not?
Professor Lowe—I have kept no record. I made about two thousand in Central Park, over three thousand for the government during the war, and several hundred longer and more extended voy-

REPORTER—What has been your highest altitude? Professor Lowe—Twenty-three thousand five hundred feet, near Utica, N. Y. It was the highest limit! ever reached. I have closely approximated, but never exceeded this height. In the army, the greater number of ascensions ranged in altitude from five hundred to two thousand feet, although! I have frequently cut loose and passed over the enemy's works at a distance of two miles, returning in a reverse current.

HOW DID HE EVER DO IT?

REPORTER—Did not the rebells endeavor to destroy you and your balloon?

Professor Lowe—Yes, frequent attempts were made. I have several shot which were directed against the balloon, but they never hit it.

REPORTER—Did you not at one time make an extensive and rapid trip?

Professor Lowe—Yes, I made in 1861 the quickest time and the longest trip on record.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

An Important Meeting-Colored Citizen Demand Employment in the Department-A Characteristic Letter-Appointment of Committees-The Asphalt Pavement in City Hall Square Condemned-The Week's Bills.

The Park Commission met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Mr. Wales, the President, in the chair, and all the members of the commission. The meeting was, as usual, secret, and only those things which were agreeable to the commissioners were given to the press.

A communication from citizens of the Civil Rights Committee as to the employment of colored citizens by the department was received and was referred

to the President. It is an interesting document, and ran as lollows:—

To the President Add Members of the Board of Commissioners of Parks:—
Gentlemen Hersident and Members of the Board of Commissioners of Parks:—
Gentlemen Hersident we have been denationalized and brutalized into chattels personal, and denied the rights of freedom and American citizenship for no color of crime, but for the crime of color.

But now, thanks to an overruing Providence, we are living in a period of the history of the Republic in the education and elevation of the two races to a higher sphere of universal freedom, of incellectual culture, of natural greatness and grandeur, and in a government of the people and by the people.

Standing, as we do now, on the comprehensive platform of republican liberty—to wit, Equal rights to all, Therefore, under these assurances, a number of our citizens, who are also members of the Citizens' Civil Rights Committee, have organized and appointed the undersigned a Committee on Patronage, for the purpose of presenting the claims of our people to their share of public employment, and to ask four Honors to appoint colored men to places of profit and trust in your department, as it may be in your power to confer.

It may not be out of place to inform Your Honors that the Honorable Board of Folice Commissioners, through this committee have aircady given employment to irry-four colored men, and are making arrangements to enroll more colored men in the service of their department. Whis sentiments of high esteem and awaiting your carry compliance, we have the honor to be Very respectually yours.

FOWELL, charman; LOUIS WILLIAMS.

The President of the commission was authorized to be a superations made at the Argenal in

The President of the commission was authorized to have some alterations made at the Arsenal in Central Park so that the offensive odors from the bears and wolves might be obviated. Some complaints had been received from citizens about this nuisance. The Landscape Architect was ordered to prepare plans for animals of the Herbivore and Carnivoru classes to be placed in separate buildings. The report of the engineer, John Bogart, was received as to the asphalt pavement in the City Hail Park. He said that all the pavement known as "Fisk pavement" was in an unfit condition for use, and recommended that some new pavement be used, the cost of which would be about \$20,000.

\$20,000.
The President of the Board announced the following committees:—

Executive Committee, Messrs. Stebbins and Bissinger; Auditing Committee, Messrs. Wilhamson and Hall. The following bills were audited and sent to the Finance Department:—

## LOUISIANA LAWLESSNESS.

A District Judge and a District Attor. ney Waylaid and Foully Murdered-The Citizens Aroused.

MONROE, La., Sept. 10, 1873. On Saturday last Judge T. S. Crawford adjourned the District Court at Winnsborough, Franklin parish, till Tuesday. He accompanied District At-torney Arthur H. Harris to Columbia, Caldwell parish, and they spent Sunday at that place. They started from Columbia on their return to Winnsborough on Monday morning. When twelve miles southwest of Winnsborough they were waylaid by four men, lying in ambush in the middle of a dense thicket of seven miles in extent, and murdered in cold blood. Judge Crawford was shot in five piaces, in the head and body, and it is

cold blood. Judge Crawford was shot in five piaces, in the head and body, and it is thought he struggled with the assassins, as his head was badly bruised and mangled. Mr. Harris was shot in the back of the head and in the thigh, and his horse was shot under him. The bodies were discovered on Monday evening by Thomas J. Hough, who was on his way to Winnsborough to attend Court. It is thought the murders were committed by a party of desperadoes known as TOM wain's GAMG.

The leader of the gang was tried at the last term of the Court before Judge Crawford, at Columbia, for murder, and was convicted, being prosecuted by District Attorney Harris. He made his escape from jail before the sentence and has made repeated threats that he would kill the Judge and the prosecuting attorney. The people of the parish are indignant and a large number of men are in pursuit. It is thought that the murderers will be overtaken within twenty-four hours. Judge Crawford, which was about fifty years of age

A FINE LAWYER AND AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

He is a brother of Senator Crawford, of Madison parish, and leaves a large family. He will be buried at Columbia to-day. Mr. Harris was about forty-two years old, and was universally esteemed for his genial social qualities. He has been at the Har in Louisana for twenty years, and was master of the Columbia Lodge of Freemasons. His body was brought to this place, and his funeral will take place this alternoon, the service being conducted by the Masone traternity. The District Court of this place has adjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased. The assassination of these gentlemen has no political signification whatever. Judge Crawford was a republican and Mr. Harris a democrat, and they were murdered by desperadoes, whose enimity they had incurred in the discharge of their official duties.

#### AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION. Proprietors of Bad Boilers Interested-

A Long Fight Rightly Decided. BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1873. A decision has been given by the Massachusetts

Supreme Court, after three years litigation, in the

Supreme Court, after three years litigation, in the following interesting case:—

In April, 1870, the boiler of the engine Concord exploded, severely injuring the engineer, Charles B. Ford, who brought suit against the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and the case was tried at the November term of the Superior Court. The jury awarded \$4,000 to the plaintiff, but the verdict was set aside by the Court on the ground that the damages were excessive. The suit was again tried in June, 1871, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$6,375. This verdict was set aside by Chief Justice Brigham, and the case was again tried at the November term in the same year. The trial lasted four days and the jury found for the plaintiff, the amount being fixed at \$6,533 32.

\$6.533 32.

Judge Scudder refused to set the verdict aside and the case went up to the Supreme Court on exceptions. The Supreme Court overruled the exceptions, and Mr. Ford will receive the last named sum, with costs.

# THE HECKSCHER-GRAY DUEL.

A Card from Mr. Clason. TO THE EDITOR OF THE RERALD:-I asked Mr. Heckscher to go to Canada, and sng gested that Mr. Livingston accompany him.
I asked Mr. Gray to come to Canada with me.

I had delivered neither message nor challenge. Three men were out of the State of New York without a violation of its laws.

The duel has been termed a "farce." I only am censurable. Had I chosen there that it should be ought with one loaded and one unloaded pistol,

breast to breast, such would have been its course. Had I asked a second or a third fire it would have

breast to a second or a third fire it would have been given.

Few or those who sneer at the farce would feel before a pistol at twelve paces only a sense of the indicrous.

Had Mr. Gray been able to relieve me, by his presence, from any awkward position or any annoyance, he would have hastened to be here.

A second has no concern with a quarrel. His function is to secure fair play, and ends on the field.

Compelled to appear before grand juries, I in sisted (for others) upon a legal privilege of decining to answer. When that privilege was judicially denied my duty to others was discharged.

SETTEMBER 10, 1873.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Three Additional Deputy Collectors To Be Appointed-Five Applications for

One of the most important examinations under

the civil service code was held yesterday at the Custom House in the apartments assigned to this purpose, the results of which—provided the conpurpose, the results of which—provided the con-testants succeed in passing the flery ordeal of the knotty interrogations put to them—will have the utmost induence in expediting business in the Cus-tom House, and tend to accommodate the large and constantly increasing traffic of this port of entry. It has been a standing complaint among importers that, owing to the shortness of help in the Custom House, their business could not be attended to as rapidly as desired. Collector Ar-thur readily realized the fact, and at once took thur readily realized the fact, and at once took action in severing this gordian knot of diseatisfaction by at once applying for and receivin authority from the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three additional Deputy Collectors, which, when appointed, will constitute a force of seven working pointed, will constitute a force of seven working deputies, all of whose duties were heretofore transmitted by four. The same complement of Deputy Cohectors discharged the duties devolving upon the Customs Department in 1850, and it is only a marvel, considering the immense increase of business here since that period, how the comparatively insignificant number of employés could do justice to the tremendous trade transacted in this bureau.

Under the civil service rule Collector Arthur caused the several applicants for promotion from among the officials now employed under him to undergo a competitive examination. For the position of Deputy Collector only five appeared. These were gentiemen who held different places in the various divisions, and seemed to be very intelligent and practical men. The major portion of theta have held office for some time, and, in consequence, are supposed to be well posted, especially as far as regards "Customs Technology."

Postmaster Thomas L. James, who is still chairman of the Collectors' Board of Commissioners, was present a portion of the time during the examination, as also Special Deputy Surveyor Jas. L. Benedict, but Special Deputy Surveyor Jas. L. Benedict, but Special Deputy Culector John R. Lydecker gave his entire attention to the competition, and conducted the examination in person.

Among the visitors present during the day were Colonel Silas W. Burt, Special Deputy Naval Officer and Chairman of the Board of Appeals on civil service, and Deputy Collector Dudley F. Phelphs, of the Ninth division.

For a clerkship of \$2,000, bond clerk, same salary and inspector of cigars, ten applicants appeared and were examined in the routine applicable to a qualification for these several positions.

The commissioners are now engaged in critically examining the various documents filled in by the above contestants, and after ascertaining the relative standard of merit they will report the result to the Collector, who will nominate from among the number those best qualified for confirm deputies, all of whose duties were heretofore trans-

### THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

Meeting of the Managers-Generous Resolve To Make Good the Deficit—Who Stole All the Money?

A meeting of the directors of the Hoboken Savings Bank was held yesterday, when the following statement was made by Mr. George E. Warren, who, with the assistance of experts, has been overhauling the records:-

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOBOKEN BANK FOR SAVINGS:—

(in transm.—In compliance with the request contained in your resolution of the 27th uit. I have the honor to swimmt herewith the best statement of the affairs of the bank I am now able to make, the same being a stolerant I.

Whole number of accounts opened from the or, anization of the Hank to June 31. 13,136
Number of accounts closed to same date. 8,452
Number remaining open 4,694
Number remaining open 4,694
Number remaining open 4,694
Number remaining open 5,679
Number returnexamined 1,015
Amount of ascertained balances due to depositor, on July I, 1873, according to the 3,679 pass books examined 1,015
Amount of meney, apparently due to the 1,015
Positors, whose books have not yet been examined 133,509

133,509 1,277,086 1,215,329

Total assets. 1215,329

Apparent difficiency. \$61,757

Mr. Warren appended to this communication his reasons for believing, until two weeks ago, that the bank was solvent. He says that monthly statements were made regularly during the past few years, by Kienen, the abscending cashier, in which that unctionary gradually covered up his peculations and made it appear that there was more money in the bank than there really was. The above dencit of \$71,000, coupled with the surplus of \$51,000, makes the entire amount stolen \$112,000 in round numbers, and it becomes a grave question whether Kienen has stolen the whole of it. Be that as it may, with ordinary precaudions, Kienen's work ought to have been perceived, and most people in Hoboken think that it was known. The public, however, will be gratified to hear that the bad name thus brought upon the institution by thimbie-rigging policy, is to be redeemed through the influence of one or two of the good men in the Board. Mr. W. W. Shippen, Mr. Stiastny and Mr. Hausmann were appointed a committee yesterday to take steps towards making good the deficit. As soon as they succeed in this and oust the wire-pullers from the Board, the Institution will be reopened. Should many of the other managers be retained, however, there will be slight hopes of their success. The noble exertions of Mr. shippen are spoken of in the highest terms.

The tollowing is a statement of the existing resources to the institution:—

The following and the following and the following and mortgages.
Bouds and mortgages.
Hoboken Land and Improvement Company bonds
United States registered bonds.
United States registered 67's.
Town of Union bonds.
West Hoboken improvement bonds.
United States 04's.
Premium and eash accounts.

PORK PACKERS' CONVENTION.

Спісаво, Sept. 10, 1873. The National Pork Packers' Convention met in Myers' Opera House at eleven o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Colonel John L. Hancock, who, on behalf of the pork packers and provision dealers of Chicago, welcomed the delegates to the city and expressed the hope that the session of the Convention would be both pleasant and profitable. On motion, Colonel John L. Hancock was elected temporary President, and B. F. Howard, Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association, was elected temporary Secretary. Delegates are present from eighteen States. A motion in viting representatives of the granges, or farmers' clubs, to seats on the floor, as visitors, was agreed to. An invitation to attend the mass meeting of the live stock men, provision dealers and packers, at Kansas City, on the 17th inst., was accepted. Committees on credentials, permanent organization and on business were then appointed, and the Convention adjourned till hall-past two o'clock P. M. After the adjournment the delegates visited the Board of Trade. Myers' Opera House at eleven o'clock this morn-

# THE IRISH GAMES IN JERSEY.

The Secaucus race track was thronged yesterday by a large assemblage, composed chiefly of the Irish born citizens of Hudson county. The novel and interesting matches announced on the programme were participated in to the intense delight of all present. THE SECAUCUS BACES.

Matthew Brody's horse won the running race, P. Matthew Brody's horse won the running race, P.
Martin's Paul the two straight heats in
the trot free to all and Thomas Lee's
Lady won the gentleman's race. William
Dean, a Washington Market butcher, won the
one mile walking race. The fat men's race was
won by a person who was registered as "Doctor."
Steer hunting, impromptu racing matches, blindfold races, &c., were among the other amusements
of the day and everything passed off agreeably. The
Committee of Arrangemenis were John Harrington, John Shannon, P. McNuity, Jeremiaa Downey,
Thomas Waldron and Arthur B. Cosgrove.

#### SATANTA AND BIG TREE. These noted chieftains, about whose destination

there has been so much speculation, are by no means pardoned for their many and diabolical crimes, but have been sent to their tribe to attend a council with the representatives of the government. Their arrival at Austin, Texas, is alluded to by the Chronicle of the 21st ultimo:-

by the Chronicle of the 21st ultimo:—

The arrival of thege Indians in charge of Lieutenant Hoffman, of the Tenth United States injuntry, in our city early yesterday morning, from the Penitentiary, created some excitement. They are, as we stated, en route to Fort Sill. They leit here last evening. Lieutenant Hoffman was very reticent, and permitted no intrusion on his prisoners. He is a young and dashing officer, and when he says "No" it is meant. Many friends of the officer in charge of these

savage prisoners, who was lately in the recruiting service in New York, will be pleased to hear from him in active duty among the wild, Southwestern

#### A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1873.

Lewis Howell, a planter, living near Pleasant Hill, De Soto county, Miss., while in a quarrel with a white man working for him on Saturday last, fired the contents of both barrels of a shotgun into him and then cut his throat from ear to ear. Howell then fled. The injured man was alive at last accounts, but there is no hope of his recovery.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to No. 61 East 123d street to hold an inquest on the body of a boy (name not given), seven years old, who died from the kick of a horse received about a weak

### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Opening of a New Exchange on Green-

The first regular meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange was held at the Stewart Building, corner of Reade and Greenwich streets, yesterday afternoon. For some time past the question of or ganizing an Exchange has been mooted among the the cheese and butter men, and at a preliminary meeting, held in June, it was decided to organize the Exchange, which yesterday sprung into life. At the opening of the meeting the following resolutions were offered by Mr. H. A. Pierce:-

Whereas the transportation question now agitating the producers of the West is extending to the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, and arousing competition for the commerce and carrying trade in agricultural products, by leading to greater economy in the storage, transfer and exchange of these commodities; and whereas the marchants of New York and other seaboard cities recognize that this commerce leads all other, and that it is vital to their interests and that they become united in giving it every racility; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the natural advantages of New York are still commanding and only require that the enterprise of her merchants and carrying companies shall oqual that of the merchants of Boston, Montreal, Portland and other competing cities, in order to maintain her supremacy.

land and other competing cities, in order to maintain her supremacy.

Resolved, That therefore we emphatically endorse any movement which tends to cheapen irransportation and to facilitate the storage, transier and exchange of agricultural products in New York.

Resolved, that as set torth in pamphlet form and now submitted to the public, it is the purpose of the merchants of New York, in extablishing this Exchange, to add an indispensable facility to its commerce which will result in the removal of a burdensome tax on the movements of produce in this market.

They were unanimously adopted, and, after the vote had been taken, Mr. Walter Fairfield rose and made the following speech:—

made the following speech:-You may well congratulate yourselves on the progress of your enterprise, not altogether on account of its success, for that was inherent its your proposition, but that so many merchants are aroused to the interest. not only of their own trade, but, we may say, to that of the whole commerce of New York. Commerce rules the world by its natural laws; no government can be perfect except in accordance with these laws, which, in their operations, are more powerful than governments. The universal material welfare and wants of mankind and the supplying of them constitutes commerce; hence every governments. are more powerful than governments. The universal material welfare and wants of mankind and the supplying of them constitutes commerce; hence every government and every individual bears a relation to it and are subject to its laws of economy, which will assert their supremacy in all aftars, and of governments, whether national, State, municipal or household. Never before were these benedicent laws so powerful in asserting and entorcing their application and observance as in these days of steam and electricity. People, whether in individual or organized capacity, in all their pursuits have a common and mutual interest in the entorcement of these laws, which are as certain to protect all in their adherence as they are to correct all who violate them. It is their operation that is now forcing the producers of the West into agritation against the carrying companies and markets that injustly (ax their commerce in produce. Under the operation of the just laws of commerce this agitation will proceed to the overthrow of any unjust tax, and of all corporations interests or parties that attempt to maintain it.

operation of the just laws of commerce this agitation will proceed to the overthrow of any unjust tax, and of all corporations, interests or parties that attempt to maintain it.

Your proposition originates from the same violation of the laws of trade as those that are agritating the producers of the West, and are as certain of remedy by the co-operation of the merchants in economizing and increasing the facilities for our commerce in agricultural products. In the past it has been the commerce of New York that has given her position, and must be in the fature. The merchants do not constitute it; they are only in its service; all have their rights in it, and especially producers. Every interest demands, and none more so than that of the merchants here, that it shall be conducted with economy. Exchanges have become in this relation indispensable. In the earlier and slower movements of trade such facilities were not so essential, and merchants were opposed to them; but now, when trade is conducted by steam and telegraph, and merchants must in their transactions be prompt, open and economical, they become indispensable, and every commercial center is lorded to have its Exchange, and this, the grandest centre of trade in the Union, could no longer avoid this proposition.

The produce trade of New York is the life blood of all its commerce, and its diversion is ruinous to every branch of business. This is eminently a movement not only tending to the removal or damaging tax on the transfer of produce, but to immediate improvement in the facilities for conducting the trade, and should therefore have the support of every department of business, and especially of the merchants in the grown of the merchants in the commercial center of produce, but to immediate improvement in the facilities for conducting the trade, and should therefore have the support of every department of business, and especially of the merchants in the promise of the public wells of the merchants in the promise of the public wells of the merchants in

in this movement and its importance.

Mr. Erastus Brooks also made a lengthy speech, in which he praised most highly the action of the merchants in organizing an Exchange for their own protection and for the benefit of the immense class of consumers in New York. The speech occupied about three quarters of an hour, and was pregnant with wise suggestious and good advice as to present needs and the future course.

as to present needs and the future course.

LETTERS.

Letters were received from Horatio Seymour, R.

E. Fenton, Mayor Havemeyer, D. S. Jewell, J. M.
Webb, S. C. Crittenden, in which those gentlemen
regretted their inability to attend.

The following is a

LETTER PROM GOVERNOR DIX.

DEAR SIR-I should be pleased to accept your invitation to be present at the inauguration of the puter have cheese Exchange if it were in my power. The interest it is intended to promote has an importance so vast and enters so largely into the general prosperity of the country that I shall cheerfully concur in any measure calculated to relieve it from needless restrictions or embarransments. With my best wishes for the successful results of the movement you are inaugurating, I am very truly your.

## REAL ESTATE.

Sale of Property at Bayside, L. I. An extensive sale of property at Bayside, L. I. found below. The property disposed of was situated on the line of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, near the station, and is desirable in many respects.

man on Lawrence Boulevard, cor. First st. J. Mosnauser
2 lots, on First st., rear above G. W. Lowerie.
1 house and lot, on First st., Mr. Ford
2 lots, on Park av., 100 tt. from Bell av., Isaac Peck
16 lots, corner Lawrence Boulevard, 1st and 2d sts.,
W. Gavey
4 lots, on list st., 100 ft. from Park av., Capt. Thomp-2,720 bury.
2 lots on Lawrence Boulevard, adjoining, J. Carter.
4 lots corner Lawrence Boulevard and 1st st; W. Seabury
lots on 1st st., rear above; J. Salt.
lots corner Broadway and 1st st.; Macey.
lots corner Broadway and 2d st.; Major Joseph Lang.

6 lots on Lawrence Boulevard and 2d st.; Major Lang.

8 lots on Lawrence Boulevard and 5th and 6th sts.; G. Barton.

8 lots on Lawrence Boulevard and 5th and 6th sta;
G. Barton.
4 lots on 6th st., 100 rt. from Lawrence Boulevard;
G. Barton.
4 lots on 6th st., adjoining; C. Brush.
4 lots on 5th st., adjoining; C. Brush.
5 lots on 5th st., adjoining; Laughlin.
2 lots on 5th st., adjoining; Laughlin.
2 lots on 5th st., adjoining; G. Brush.
1 lot on 5th st. adjoining; Mrs. Elliott.
4 lots on 5th st. adjoining; Mrs. Elliott.
5 lots on 5th st. adjoining; Mrs. Bliott.
5 lots on 5th st. adjoining; Meboll.
5 lots on 5th and 6th sts., adjoining; G. Adams.
4 lots on 5th and 6th sts., adjoining; Shepherd.
5 lots on 5th and 6th sts., adjoining; Shepherd.
5 lots on 5th and 6th sts., adjoining; Owen.
6 lots or order Lawrence Boulevard and 7th st.; G.
Daniels. lots corner Lawrence Boulevard and 5th st.; G. Daniels. lots corner Lawrence Rentered and 5th st.; G. Daniels. 500
lot-corner Lawrence Boulevard and 8th st., opposite; 0. Chickering, 500
lots corner Lawrence Boulevard and 9th st.; G. 500
Barton. 520 loss corner Lawrence Boulevard and 9th st.; Sey-5 lots corner Lawrence Boulevard and win m.; sey mour Thompkins. 850 lots on 9th and 10th sta., rear, above; Wilber 1,330

Floringson, 7 lots on 9th and 10th sts., 100 ft. from Lawrence Boulevard: T. Dryers. RESULTS OF A MORPHINE COCKTAIL. A Miscellaneous Shooting Affair in Ten-

ots on Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.; Captain

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10, 1873.

. 690

A man named Hogan, of Nashville, who had just arrived from Little Rock and was crazed with morphine, create 1 great excitement in the streets to-day by drawing a revolver and firing at a group to-day by drawing a revolver and arring at a group of hackmen, hitting one, Jim Sawyer, colored, the ball breaking his left arm and another striking him in the side, both severe wounds. A. J. Wheeler, editor of the Masonic Jewel, called to Hogan to stop shooting, when he (Hogan) fired two shots at him before he could be arrested. At the station house Hogan attempted to swallow more morphine, but was prevented.

# THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

The Herald's Revelations Astounding the Police.

The Impression that Irving Will Be Extradited, Brought Here, and, if Proved a Liar, Sent to State Prison for Burglary-Gunion, alias Abrahams, and Kelly-The. Allen Thinks Irving Is a Lunatic and Liar, and the Thieves Believe Him To Be an "N. G."

How Jourdan Got a Clew from a Family of Iron Dogs.

The revelations made in yesterday's HERALD enent the death of Mr. Nathan, and the knowledge ossessed by the late Superintendent Jourdan, casting suspicion upon the man Irving, now in custody in California, have not only astounded the hardly know what conclusions to come to. Many of the detectives—who had all along supposed that they were in the confidence of Jourdan, their chief, they were in the confidence of Jourdan, their chief, now that the Herald has supplied the evidence of the two witnesses used by him, and its correctness

VERIFIED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT. who had an interview with the living one-see that they were not taken into his confidence, and, consequently, new theories have been suggested to-their minds.

The Superintendent still carefully conceals his intentions as to sending for Irving, but it is be-heved that he has decided to do so as quietly as possible, and if his statements prove false convict him of one of the many burgiaries he has been connected with, and send him to prison, where he cannot prey upon the public, as that other fraudu-lent "confessor," William Forrester, was sent where he can do no harm. If Irving proves to know nothing of the case, as many suspect will be the result, a greater mystery than ever will have been thrown around the case, and people will be forced to the conclusion that

THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. JOHNSTON and the male witness is false. It is certain that Jourdan attached great importance to it, and Jourdan attached great importance to it, and worked on the case, believing that Irving had a hand in it or knew much about the job. Mr. Jourdan was too shrewd a detective and had too much influence over the thieves to be easily imposed upon. He had known these witnesses for years, and if any information came into their possession from contact with burgiars, &c., it is pretty certain that he could wrench it from them. An instance of this occurred in the Ocean Bank robbery. Mrs. Johnston had removed from No. 34 Park street to No. 7 Elizabeth street, where many of these cracksmen remained her lodgers. One night officer Donohue, of the Sixth precinct, found a trunk belonging to Mr. Martin, of the bank, on the sidewalk in front of No. 7; an examination of it showed it to be addressed to Jourdan. Suspecting that it might be a dead infant, he carried it to the station house, where Jourdan opened it and found a large amount of the bonds stolen from the bank. Often has he recovered property in as mysterious a manner.

THE INSPECTION OF THE "DOGS."

has he recovered property in as mysterious a manner.

THE INSPECTION OF THE "DOGS."

Counsellor Howe is right as to the place from which the iron dog originally came. It was from Nunds, in this State, and was brought here long before the murder. Jourdan found that it lay in rear of No. 82 Park street, and that George Ellis, a convict in the State Prison, knew something of it. Ellis was brought down secretly from prison, and confessed in the Franklin street station house. No. 82 Park street is one door from the place where the witnesses testily Irving confessed his participation in the case, and showed bonds said to have been got at Nathan's house. Jourdan's next move was to test Ellis' ability to identify the dog found at the Nathan mansion as the one seen and handled by Ellis at \$2 Park street. To do so he collected about twenty iron dogs from different places, had four exact counterparts of the one found at the house made, and the writer knows that, placing the

of his office, he brought Ellis into the room and ordered him to pick out the one he had knowledge of. Ellis stooped down, hurriedly ran his eyes along the line and

the line and

FICKED UP THE ONE FOUND AT THE HOUSE!

This test strengthened Jourdan's belief that Irving and his gang participated in the murder and that the information given by the man and woman was reliable. If the present superintendent will take the trouble to investigate this he will find the facts as stated, except, perhaps, that the reporterismemory is not clear as to the number of "dogs" exhibited.

EXLLY AND GUNIOM.

These two thieves, who are accused by Irving of being his associates, are well known accomplices of his. The former and one McGinnis one evening entered an office in the Fourteenth ward, seized the occupant, tied him up and robbed him of his money. Upon this Kelly was convicted, and, it is believed, McGinnis also. Gunning, alias Gunion, whose interview appeared in vesterday's HEMALD, declares McGinnis also. Gunning, alias Gunion, whose interview appeared in yesterday's Herald, declares that no police officials know his real name. This is probably true, as a large number of detectives yesterday were unable to give it. A reporter, however, had no trouble to discover that it is Calebabrahams, or Abrams, the maiden name of his wile, the street where she resides, and the church, corner of Fourteenth street and avenue A, where her family worship. Gunion is a desperate fellow, but, perhaps, no worse than many out of prison. His story, published yesterday, has created considerable excitement among the headquarters detectives, who profess to know but little of him.

"A LIAR AND A LUNATIC."

Such is the character given (artic.)

Such is the character given Irving by Theodore:
Allen, at whose house irving says he met a son of
the victim. Allen declares that he places no reliance upon anything he says; that among the
thieves he was generally considered an N. G.—aterm used by cracksmen to imply that he is "nogood" to participate in a job that requires nerve
and caution. He stated further that Irving was
noted to be so cowardly that few would work withhim, and that he is the last man who would take a
hand in such a murder.

KELLY SHOT BY A FOLICE SUBGEON.

A police captain yesterday, who professed to
know, told a reporter a singular story of Dan Kelly,
alias "Little Dan," in contracistinction to Dan
Kelly, of the Eighth ward, and Dan Kelly who saved
Superintendent Kennedy's life in the drait riots.
He reports that one night on his way home PoliceSurgeon Mott was attacked by Kelly for purposes
of highway robbery, that Mott shot and wounded
Kelly and quietly went nome. A short time after
a man applied at the door to have a wound dressed,
was admitted and was recognized by Mott as hisassailant. Mott quietly sent for an officer, and when
the wound was dressed turned him over to the
"blue coat."

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

The above are all the lasts that it is judicious to

"blue coat."

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

The above are all the facts that it is judicious to give at present, but as it is quite likely that irving will be sent for, other developments may be looked for ere long.

DEATH FROM EATING TOAD STOOLS. DARIEN, Conn., Sept. 10, 1873.

This community has been in a state of excitement This community has been in a state of excitement since Monday, occasioned by the sudden death on that day of a well known and respectable lady, long a resident of the town. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—On Sunday morning last Mr. Albert Brush, a lawyer practising in Norwalk, son of Mr. A. C. Brush, and Miss Lillie Brush, his sister, went laborate for wood near Norwales. Brush, a lawyer practising in Norwalk, son of Mr.

A. C. Brush, and Miss Lillie Brush, his sister, went into a tract of wood, near Noroton depot, close to the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, to gather mush-rooms. Their object in this was to present a rare treat to their father on his return from church. They obtained a peck oasket full of what they supposed were mushrooms, but which proved to be toadstools—a deadly polson when taken into the stomach. They returned home very happy in their success; had the mushrooms dressed, and Mrs. Brush conked them with great skill. Mr. Brush came from church at one o'clock, and at once the family satdown to dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Brush and their son ate heartily of the mushrooms. The daughter simply tasted, but did not swallow any of them. During the afternoon more than once the conversation turned upon the delighture out the conversation turned upon the delighture out the conversation turned upon the delighture of the mushrooms. At the delighture of the mushrooms were taken deathly sick. Each arose and began voniting, at the same time suffering excruciating pains in the stomach. Medical ald was called, but little could be done to alleviate. Mrs. Brush, being in delicate health, was completely prostrated. A counsel of physicians was called, but it was of no use. She lingered until the atternoon of Monday and then cied. No post-mortem was held. Dr. Lockwood, of Norwalk, and Drs. Hoyt and Huributt, of Stamford, were in attendance, and have been persistently attentive to the wants of the survivors. The son is yet a great sufferer, and doubts are expressed as to his recovery. His symptoms to-day are very unfavorable, so much so that Dr. Lockwood of physicians. The lather's condition is little, if any, improved, and only by the greatest care can he be restored. The poisoning is a subject of general conversation, the difference between mush.